

Crystal Lantern
grade, side lift tubular. Lantern, substituting
the usual metal one, with ample provision
so such faint leakage is impossible. Price
for lantern \$1.50. The new lantern can easily be
sent to any address. We will be glad to mail you one of our
Catalogues—FREE, of course.

E. DIETZ COMPANY,
80 Light Street, New York.
Y GOODES ARE STAMPED "DIETZ."

general thing well sustained. The wheat
market has weakened the past week,
closing at Chicago, on Tuesday at 72½.
For June, 71½; July, 70½; August, 69½.
Corn and oats hold firm, spite of the
slump in wheat. Millfeed steady. Flour
is slightly easier in sympathy with wheat,
but prices are but little changed. Pork
and lard are dull and steady, with hams
quoted higher. Sugar quiet and un-
changed. Pressed hay higher, with
loose hay bringing as high as \$15@15
for fancy lots. Potatoes very firm for
butter is steady. In country produce,
country markets a fraction higher; eggs
firm at 17c; beans a trifle firmer. Lamb
are quoted firm. Beef is in good supply,
with trade quiet; prices rule steady.

APPLES—Eating apples, \$5 50@60 per
bbl. Dried, 6@70c. Evaporated, 10@10c per
lb.

BUTTER—17@18c for choice family;
creamy, 20@21c.

CORN—M. & S. pea, \$1 40@1 45; yellow
eyes, \$1 55@1 60.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory;
9½@10c; N. Y. Factory, 9½@10c;

SAGE, 11@12½c; new cheese, \$1 10c.

FLOUR—Low grades, \$2 85@90c;
Spring, \$3 35@4 00; Roller Michigan,
\$4 04@15; St. Louis Winter Patents, \$4 20
@4 35.

FISH—Cod Shore, \$4 50@5 75; Sealed
herring per box, 9@11c.

GRAN—Cotton bag lots, 44@45c; oats,
38@39c; cottonseed oil, 18@19c; \$2 00;
cotton-seed, bag lots, \$2 00; sacked
bar, can lots, \$16 00@17 50; sacked
bar, bag lots, \$17 00@18 00; middlings,
\$17@19.

LARD—Pork, 6@6½c per lb.; Pure leaf, 8@8½c.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 85@90c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 12@14c; chickens,
14@15c; turkeys, 14@15c; eggs, 10c;
lamb, 7@8c; pork backs, \$1 25;
clear, \$1 25; ham, 10@10½c.

**AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL
MARKET.**

(Corrected June 28, for the Maine Farmer
by B. F. Parrott & Co.)

Corn and oats farmer. Flour steady.
Wool moving more freely, demand in-
creasing. Wool plenty. Mixed feed
unchanged. Hay in sharp demand, high-
er. Flour unchanged, tending upward.

Sugar steady.

STRAW—Pressed, \$9; loose, \$5@6.

SHORTS—88c per hundred, \$17 25@.

17 50 ton lots. Mixed Feed, 93c.

WOOL—18c per lb.; spring lamb
skins, 25@30c; (Oct. skins), 50@55c;

calveskins, 11c per lb.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1 17;

\$2 00@20.

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots,
\$21 00; bag lots, \$1 35; Buffalo, ton lots,
\$18; bag lots, \$1 20.

FLOUR—Full winter patents, \$4 50;

Spring patents, \$4 30@4 50; roller
process, straight, \$3 85@4 00; low grade,
\$2 50@3 40.

SUGAR—\$4 44 per hundred.

HAY—Lambkins—Cove hides, 7½c;

on hide, 7½c; box and stags, 6½c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime, \$1 10 per
cask; cement, \$1 35.

HARD WOOD—Dry, \$5@5 50; green
\$3 00@4 00.

GRAIN—Cord, 47½c; meal, bag lots,
50c.

OATS—78c, bag lots.

MAINE CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

(Corrected June 28, for the Maine Farmer
by Haskell & Lincoln.)

New domestic cheese coming in. Eggs
firm. Potatoes dull. New vegetables
coming in. Butter in abundance. Fowl
scarce. But few chickens coming in, more
wanted. Spring lambs plenty. Veal
plenty.

BEANS—Western pea beans, \$1 25.

Yellow Eyes, \$1 50.

BUTTER—Ball butter, 12½@15c.

Cream, 18c.

CHEESE—Factory, 9½@10c; domestic,
10@13c; Sage, 12@13c; new cheese, 10c.

Eggs—Fresh, 14@15c per dozen.

LARD—In pails, best, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt
pork, 6c; beef per side, 7@8c; ham:
smoked, 8½c; fowl, 12@13c; veal, 7@8c;
round hog, 5c; mutton, 6@7c; spring
turkey, 12@13c; lamb, 10@11c; bacon, 10@11c.

Spring chickens, broilers, 25@30c.

POTATOES—Old, 9@10c per bushel.

NEW CABBAGES—4c per bush.

TURKEYS—40c per bush.

NEVER BEETS—Native, 8@10c.

GREEN PEAS—Native, 9@11c.

GREEN BEANS—Native, 9@11c.

CUCUMBERS—Native, 3½c.

**Kennebec Steamboat
COMPANY**

For Boston

**SUMMER
ANNOUNCEMENT.**

Daily Service Except Sundays.

Commencing Monday, June 19, 1899,
steamer "Della Collins" will leave Augusta,
at 1 P.M., for Hallowell at 2 P.M. Hallowell at
2 P.M. connecting with steamers which
leave Gardner daily, except Sunday, for
Leeds at 3 P.M. and for Bangor, 4.20 P.M., and
Portland Beach 7 P.M.

Returning, leave Boston every evening ex-
cept Sunday at 10 o'clock, for Bangor on
Tuesday evenings, arriving in season to
connect with early morning steam and elec-
tric cars.

Between, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardner,
Richmond \$1 00; round trip \$2.00.

Between, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardner,
Richmond \$1 00; round trip \$2.00.

ALLEN PARTHEDGE, Agent, Augusta.

JAS. B. DRAKE, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Augusta Water Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of
the Augusta Water Company will be held at
the company's office in Augusta, on Saturday
the 17th day of July, at 10 A.M. At 10 o'clock
in the afternoon, for the following purposes,
viz.: To receive the report of the Treasurer,
and the Board of Directors for the ensu-
ing year.

To act on any other business that may be
legally come before it.

J. H. MANLEY, Clerk.

Augusta, Me., June 21st, 1899. 3134

**GOOD
MANUFACTURERS & WHEELS.**
The Patent Castor Lubri-
cating and Machinery Co.,
100 Franklin St., PATRIDGE'S
Reliable Drug Store,
Opp. P. O., Augusta.

Kennebec County, *In Probate Court*
of Augusta, in vacation, June 15, 1899.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT presented to
Dora M. Webb, late of China, in said court,
ceased, having been presented thereto be given
to her, and the same to be given to her
three weeks successively prior to the second
Monday of July when to the said Augusta
Court she may be present, or if any, when
the said instrument should not be proved and
approved and allowed as the last will and testa-
ment of the said deceased.

G. T. SYVENS, Judge.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register.

THE MAINE FARMER

RURAL LIFE, MECHANICAL ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVII.

Maine Farmer.
Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

OUT IN THE FIELDS.

The little crows that frayed me,
I fled yesterday,
over the fields above the sea,
among the winds at play,
among the lowing of the cows,
the rustling of the trees,
among the singing of the birds,
the humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might pass
froze them all away,
among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
among the husks of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Ill thoughts die and good are born—
Out in the fields with God.

—St. Paul's.

Some one has said that if you study
from books when you go out of
doors you cannot find her. Agricultural
alleges—some of them—have found
out the way to teach agriculture is to
put the student in contact with that
which he is studying.

Our state has some advantages from
being late in the race so far as the sea-
son goes. While in latitudes further
north the strawberry crop has been over-
abundant and great quantities of this
delicious fruit have not paid for the han-
dling, yet for our berries there is an open
market, and satisfactory prices await all
that are grown.

Though the caterpillar fight for the
man is over it is not too late to learn a
lesson. Over in the Catskill mountains
of York state they have discovered a
way to call them down. A woman
swung the dinner horn under a maple
tree was surprised with a downpour of
caterpillars on her head and to the pond.
This was repeated at every
measuring blast. She told her exper-
tise and the noise cure was adopted
throughout the neighborhood. Horns,
trums, and conch shells at once had
silence. Caterpillars by the bushel
were called down and destroyed. The
shell seemed to do the best busi-
ness. A similar statement comes from
other locality.

Massachusetts and southern New Eng-
land have fare worse in their hay crop
than we of the north. Farther west,
however, and throughout the Mississippi
valley rains have been abundant and a
full crop is being harvested. There is
also a large amount of old hay on hand
left over from the bountiful crop of last
year. Famine prices for the want of
water, yet the plants wintered so per-
fectly over the most of the state, and the
early part of the season was in every way
so favorable, that a full average crop is
being picked, and a quick home demand
is found for all grown.

It is now beyond question that the
hay crop of this state and of New Eng-
land throughout, is to be light in the ex-
pectation.

The situation has now gone be-
yond remedy. Following a year of great
scarcity the shock will be a severe one.
Farmers generally were stocked up with
all herds and flocks, and declined to
sell their choice young animals on the
high prices of six months ago for the
reason of an intention to keep the num-
bers of their herds full. Now with a
shortage of hay will last but a
short time. Unless frequent and heavier
rains follow, the bulk of the hay crop
this year is already made.

While the strawberry yield has been
dwarfed somewhat for the want of plenty
of water, yet the plants wintered so per-
fectly over the most of the state, and the
early part of the season was in every way
so favorable, that a full average crop is
being picked, and a quick home demand
is found for all grown.

With the frequent rains now following the
season through, there is every prospect
that the cultivated crops on Maine farms
will, in due time, bring forth a full har-
vest.

The drought has extended over New
England and a considerable portion of
New York and New Jersey. Through-
out Massachusetts and Connecticut it
has been specially severe. Since the
farm crops in those states were more ad-
vanced for the time, for it was probably not
far in the future when it would be ad-
vanced, there will be no cause for selling stock
at ruinously low values or paying ex-
treme prices for their feed.

The drought is now so severe that the
state will be extremely short in the state
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where there will be no cause for

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Maine State Agricultural, Geo. H. Clarke, Lewiston, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Eastern Maine Fair Association, E. L. Stevens, Bangor, Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1.
Androscoggin County, J. L. Lowell, Livermore Falls, Aug. 29, 30, 31.
Dixfield, Wm. F. H. Miller, Durham, Sept. 20, 21.
North Androscoggin, F. T. McGlaughlin, Pres., Liverpool, 12, 13, 14.
Southern Androscoggin, Isaac Cushman, Sherman Mills, Sept. 26.
Cumberland County, Chas. H. Leighton, Gorham, Sept. 12, 13, 14.
Northern Cumberland, J. Orin Ross, Harrington, Gray Park Association, J. W. Stevens, Gray Corner, Aug. 29, 30, 31.
Western Maine, Danville, F. W. Berry, Union, Gloucester, Sept. 27, 28.
Lake View Park, E. T. Fitch, East Sebago, Sept. 27, 28.
Franklin County, J. J. Hune, Farmington, Sept. 19, 20, 21.
North Franklin, M. Sewall Kelley, Phillips, Sept. 12, 13, 14.
Hancock County Agricultural, Nahum Hinckley, Blue Hill Association, H. F. Whitefoot, Ellsworth, Sept. 5, 6, 7.
Kennebec, W. G. Huntton, Readfield, 12, 13, 14.
South Kennebec, Arthur N. Douglass, South Windsor, Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Piscataquis and Trotting Park Association, G. R. Mansfield, East Fiftion, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
West Knox, Geo. C. Hawas, Union, Sept. 26, Lincoln County, A. I. Phelps, Damariscotta, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Oxford County, A. C. T. King, South Paris, Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Rockingham Association, H. S. Hastings, Bethel, Sept. 12, 13, 14.
West Oxford, T. L. Eastman, Fryeburg, Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Androscoggin Valley, H. T. Tirrell, Canton, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Northern Oxford, John F. Talbot, Andover, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
West Penobscot, F. E. Jewett, Exeter, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Orono Agricultural, A. N. Nickerson, Orrington, Sept. 6, 7.
Sagadahoc County, W. S. Rogers, Topsham, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Richmond Farmers' Club, C. E. Dinslow, Richmond Corner, Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Sequoia County, J. F. Withee, Anson, Sept. 27, 28.
East Somerville, J. A. Goodrich, Hartland, Sept. 13, 14.
Waldo and Penobscot, E. H. Nealey, Monroe, Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15.
Wiscasset, C. C. C. S. A. Wilder, Pembroke, Sept. 6, 7, 8.
North Washington, Albert L. Jones, Princeton, Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Ramsacke Park, E. G. Goodwin, Newfield, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Shireburn and Acton, Fred K. Bodwell, Acton, Oct. 3, 4, 5.
Ossipee Valley Union, H. Lorin Merrill, North Berwick Agricultural, Geo. W. Perkins, North Berwick, Sept. 5, 6, 7.

FRUIT NOTES.

I have come to the conclusion that the great secret of growing strawberries profitably, and the one most difficult to solve, is to find out the varieties which are most suited to the particular soil and climate in which they have to be raised. While one variety may be most productive at one place, it will be utterly worthless in another.—*Cor. Strawberry Culturist.*

In the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, for April 29, is a portrait group of the nine foremen and the head gardener employed in the Queen's gardens at Windsor. The length of service is remarkable; thus the foreman of the kitchen garden, Marr, has held that post for fifty-two years and is still in charge at the age of eighty. Others have records of forty-seven and forty-two years' service. Six are English; three Scotch, and one each Irish and Welsh. There is a pension provided for those who become unable to work longer. The combined service term of eleven is 304 years, an average of 27 to each.

Cultivation and Apple Trees.

At the Nebraska station a study was made of the effect of cultivation on the growth of apple trees, the size of fruit, and the water content of the soil. A small orchard was divided into three parts, one of which was cultivated regularly and the other two left in grass and weeds, one of the latter being mowed and the other pastured by hogs. The report says: "Trees in cultivated ground suffered noticeably less from the drought and hot winds of summer than those in sod ground. The foliage was darker and more vigorous in appearance, and there was no yellowing and dropping of the leaves, nor wilting during hot, windy days, both of which occurred with uncultivated trees. Apples from cultivated land averaged nearly 14 per cent. larger in weight than those from pasture land and over 17 per cent. larger than those from mowed land." The average percentages of moisture in the first 20 inches of the soil in the different portions of the orchard in the latter part of October were: Mowed portion 14; pasture portion, 14.7; portion cultivated until August 1, 17, and portion cultivated the entire season, 20.4. The next season the results were practically the same. The average percentages of moisture in the first 24 inches of soil in the last of August were: Pasture, 14.6; mowed, 14.6; cultivated, 21.2. The differences in moisture were greater at a depth of six inches than the average differences given above, and were noticeable even at a depth of 20 inches.

Origin of the Wealthy Apple.

The story of the origin of this apple is thus told by Peter M. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minn.: Forty-four years ago I began fruit culture in Minnesota, by planting thirty named varieties of apples, a good collection of pears, plums, cherries, and quinces, a bushel of apple seed and a peck of peach seed, and yearly for nine years planted more trees and seeds, and all kept as long as they could live in Minnesota, and at the end of ten years all died except one small seedling crab. And thousands of others planted trees that shared the same fate, and they dropped apple culture and branched a foot, or more, for continuing to test and try.

So the problem of fruit culture was left for me to solve—labor and money of years gone, one cow and less than twenty chickens all I had outdoors, indoors a wife and a lot of little ones to feed and clothe. And when fed and clothed for the winter I had \$8 left, and I sent that

to Albert Emerson, of Bangor, Maine, for seeds and clions. No chance to earn more, people were generally poor, so to clothe myself, I took two old cast-off vests, sewed them together, cut the legs off an old pair of pantaloons, sewed them on for sleeves and so on, until I had a new suit, that by patching lasted six months, made all myself—more odd than ornamental. Yet that suit made of old rags has added millions to the wealth of the cold North. I got the seeds and the clions, and from the clions I grew the Duchess, Blue Pearmain and Cherry crab, and from the Cherry crab seed, got at the same time, I grew the Wealthy apple, and along with the crab seed referred to, the foundation of successful apple culture was secured. And on that line, crossing the common apple on the crab, I have been operating ever since and with results almost too marvelous to tell.—*American Gardener.*

SHEEPFOLD.

Stewart, in speaking of the importance of good feeding and proper care of the lambs from the start, as a preventive of disease says: "If it costs a little more to save a sheep than to let it die in the spring, after having been fed for the whole winter, the cost is returned with some profit, while a dead sheep is a profitless property."

The shearing machine, like the telephone, and railway, is with us to stay. It is economic, humane, decent and from every point of view a cheering and marked improvement on the old barbarous way of clipping sheep and live sheep skins. The hand power shearing machine is sought for ten times faster than it can at present be produced. The power shearing plants are in most satisfactory operation at many of the great feeding, shearing and dipping stations, and a score of these plants are called for where one can this year be furnished. Within three years three-fourths of the big range stocks will be shorn by machinery, dipped and the wool shipped from great central shearing stations. Speed the day!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The *Ledger Monthly* for July has a patriotic cover design of great beauty, entitled "Old and Young Glory," showing a little girl holding the national ensign her arms, and wearing the cap of the Goddess of Liberty, the little figure with sparkling eyes encircled in the folds of the "Red, White and Blue." The frontispiece is entitled "A Patriot's Vision," and shows a veteran watching his grandson's Fourth of July sport, while on the flag, floating above him, is a representation of one of the famous battles of the American Revolution.

The July *Century* is a story-teller's number, and is novel in its make-up, not only because it has a large amount of original fiction by ten living story-writers, but because it contains also articles on seven of the world's most famous makers of fiction, two only of whom are living.

A rather curious fact is pointed out by the writer of an article in the July *Century* on "The Making of 'Robinson Crusoe.'" There are two monuments to Alexander Selkirk, yet if Selkirk's adventures as a castaway had not been taken as the theme of the novelist's immortal story—the only English book that rivals "Pilgrim's Progress" in popularity—the present generation would probably never have known of the Scotch sailor's existence.

A written in the July *Ladies' Home Journal* calls to mind that one hundred years ago—August, 1799—the first camp-meeting for religious worship was held in America. The site of this notable gathering is a short distance from Russellville, in the state of Kentucky. The earlier camp-meetings, it is shown by the *Journal's* article, were formerly conducted irrespective of denominational lines, but the form of worship soon became, and has since remained, a Methodist institution.

Of all men in the United States at the present moment, probably John Barrett, former United States minister to Siam, is the one best qualified by personal knowledge to discuss the Philippine situation. Mr. Barrett has spent the past five years in the far East. Long before the Spanish war he had travelled over a large portion of Luzon and had visited the islands of other Philippine groups. In May, 1898, after Dewey had annihilated Spain's fleet in Manila Bay, Mr. Barrett returned and remained in the vicinity of Manila for seven months. Finally, after the fighting with the Filipinos began in February, he came back to the scene of hostilities, and only left to set sail for America in the middle of March. Mr. Barrett contributes to the *Review of Reviews* for July a summary of his impressions after all these months of experience and observation. The article is highly opportune and significant.

Lippincott's Magazine, which starts on an entirely new career with the July issue, brings out—complete—a Japanese novel, by John Luther Long, the author of "Miss Cherry-Blossom," "Madame Butterfly," etc. "The Fox-Woman" deals with the half-humorous, half-pathetic infatuation of a little Japanese artist for a wilful American beauty, who never realizes the tragedy she heartlessly compels. "The Teller," by the author of "David Harum," and the only existing fiction left by Edward Noyes Wescott, is a story in which the pathetic incident—the all-mastering tragedy—of everyday life is treated with a power never surpassed and seldom equalled in contemporary literature.

A young fellow was asked by a lady: "Why do you not come for cold vittuals any more?" "Because father's signed the pledge, and we get hot vittuals at home."—*Hallowell Register.*

SWINE.

Grass is the greatest developer of bones and muscle in pigs. It is cheap and plentiful, and a clover pasture should be furnished every herd of hogs. Clover pasture and hog cholera rarely are found on the same farm.

A Pennsylvania farmer writes to the National Stockmen that he finds that a sow from the spring litter always makes a better breeder, both in milk-giving qualities and productiveness, than one from a fall litter. If this is true, it should be made known, as many are willing to sell their spring pigs, or to

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation; INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL.

The real danger from every known ailment of the body is inflammation. Cure inflammation and you conquer the disease. Inflammation is manifested outside or inside the body. Inflammation causes the heat of the blood vessels, growth of unhealthy tissue, pain, fever and chills, coughs, cramps, asthma, chills, fits, convulsions, etc. It is not a durable paint white lead, is not a durable paint white lead.

Many correspondents who have followed the series and are persuaded of the reasonableness of the arguments advanced, write to inquire who manufactures the kind of paint described. As I have shown in preceding articles, it would be obviously unfair, in such a series, to mention one manufacturer, as it would give the impression that all the leading paint manufacturers produce combinations of zinc and white lead, zinc and barites, zinc and silica, or mixtures of lead, barite and barites, silica or gypsum, which answer all the requirements of a lasting and economical paint and are in every respect superior to straight lead.

Unfortunately, as already pointed out, some manufacturers got into the habit of adding to their paint white lead, and all the old combinations which have made their reputations under that designation still come upon the market as "lead."

Manufacturers generally are glad to inform buyers as to the component parts of their products, and if the buyer knows what he wants the nearest manufacturer can probably furnish it.

In order to obtain a tinted paint, therefore, the consumer should primarily demand a paint containing a fair proportion of zinc white (say from one-third to four-thirds), pure linseed oil, and no alkali. With such a specification to start from he can open correspondence with the manufacturers in his vicinity and receive full information as to quality, price, quantity required, etc. For some manufacturers are continually sending to buyers information regarding the comparative usefulness of the several paints and know that the inquirer is unprejudiced, they will franklly give full information and valuable advice.

PAINT TALKS—XVIII.

How to Select a Paint.

The many inquiries received from consumers since the publication of these "Paint Talks" was begun, show not only that the public are interested in the subject, but that information upon the matters discussed was much needed. Buyers appear to have learned, by costly mistake, that "strictly pure white lead" is not a durable paint white lead.

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Unfortunately, as already pointed out, some manufacturers got into the habit of adding to their paint white lead, and all the old combinations which have made their reputations under that designation still come upon the market as "lead."

Manufacturers generally are glad to inform buyers as to the component parts of their products, and if the buyer knows what he wants the nearest manufacturer can probably furnish it.

In order to obtain a tinted paint, therefore, the consumer should primarily demand a paint containing a fair proportion of zinc white (say from one-third to four-thirds), pure linseed oil, and no alkali. With such a specification to start from he can open correspondence with the manufacturers in his vicinity and receive full information as to quality, price, quantity required, etc. For some manufacturers are continually sending to buyers information regarding the comparative usefulness of the several paints and know that the inquirer is unprejudiced, they will franklly give full information and valuable advice.

LAND ENOUGH.

The *Country Gentleman* has been a vigorous opponent of all schemes for the development on the part of the national government, by irrigation or otherwise, of any more public agricultural lands. This position was endorsed by the national grange at its last session, and is now supported by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Assistant Secretary Brigham. The paper referred to now goes a step further and demands the above amount of our whole homestead policy, and the retention of all unsold fertile lands until they can be sold at a respectable price.

The reasons brought forward in support of the course advocated are that there is already more land in the hands of private owners than is needed for production. This position seems to us eminently wise, and directly in the public interest. Setting aside individual interests and viewing this important question from a public standpoint, no one can question but there is already more land on the hands of owners than is needed in production. In every line of land production that has been developed in the country, we are now producing more than the people call for or can consume, and the only reason we are not producing much more is that there is no profitable outlet for it. In average years of production, prices of all staple soil products are crowded to the lowest possible paying figure. It is a fact, although not generally well understood, that a pound of mutton can be produced much cheaper than a pound of beef. Even a skillful cattle feeder will require 10 to 12 pounds of feed to get one pound of beef gain. In other words, a good flock of mutton sheep, properly fed, will yield 65 to 80 per cent. more gain on a given amount of food than can be produced in feeding cattle, to say nothing of the value of the fleece growing simultaneously upon their backs.

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by

The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

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Mr. J. C. Berry is calling upon subscribers in York County.
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104 numbers of this metropolitan publication for only 50¢ above the regular price of the *Farmer* one year in advance.

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Try the *Maine Farmer* for one month.

WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE.

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose. To have a good time on the earth: The best of its pleasures are free unto those who know how to value their time.

The sweetest of music the birds to us sing; The loveliest flowers grow wild.

The finest of drinks quishes out of the spring—All free to man, woman and child.

No money can purchase, no artist can paint, Such pictures nature supplies.

However, all over, to shimmer and saint,

With pleasure to advantage their eyes.

Kind words and glad looks and smiles cheery and brave.

Cost nothing—no, nothing at all;

And yet all the wealth Monte Cristo could save.

Can make no such pleasure befall.

To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air,

Honest toil, the enjoyment of health,

Sweet slumber, refreshing—these pleasures we share.

Without any portion of wealth.

Communication with friends that are tried, true and strong.

To love and be loved for love's sake—

In fact, all that makes a life happy and long.

Are free to whoever will take. —Selected.

A severe drought in Maine and an equally severe deluge in Texas are the conditions at the present time.

The saving grace of the rainfall the past week was realized fully by the citizens of Maine. It brought life, hope and vigor to plant, shrub, tree and animal, as well as man.

In the Young Folks' column will be found a most interesting letter from a friend who is now in California, but formerly resided at Riveside, Me. We are always glad to hear from her.

The consolidation of railroads goes on, the Boston and Albany being the last. There is no question but expenses can be reduced by combining, and surely, if slowly, the public is to be benefited by reduced rates of travel and freight.

New leaves are appearing on the trees striped by the caterpillars, but it must be at the expense of the vitality of the tree. It might be well to give them extra attention and some fertilizing material during the balance of the season.

The heartfelt sympathy of every citizen will go out to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williamson, who again have been called to follow a loved child to its resting place on the hillside, Edwin Burleigh Williamson, aged 3½ years. Surely this couple have been deeply afflicted during the past few years.

The report is current that while delegates from the Czar have been attending the international disarmament conference called at his suggestion, other representatives have been in this country placing orders for \$8,000,000,000 worth of new armament to be delivered at the earliest possible date.

The Bangor Commercial is scolding because President Harris of the University of Maine receives the meager salary of \$3,000 and house rent, comparing this with salaries paid in the West, evidently overlooking the fact that expenses are lighter here than there, and Maine not as wealthy as Minnesota.

The moving picture is to be utilized in tracing the growth of a tree. The division of vegetable pathology at Washington, now has a device of this sort in operation in one of its green houses, photographing the growth of a small oak tree. The machine works automatically, taking a picture each hour. At night an electric light is thrown into circuit as the exposure is made. The machine has been running about two weeks and will be kept going about two weeks longer on its present subject. When the series of pictures is completed it will be possible to reproduce the growth of the plant.

General Fred Funston, the intrepid leader, writes in a letter to a friend in Washington, D. C., dated Manha, May 13, the following: "On general principles I am not an expansionist, but I believe that since we were, by an unfortunate train of circumstances, thrown into this thing, we should stay with it to the bitter end, and rawhide these bullet-headed Asians until they yell for mercy. After the war I want the job of professor of American history in Luson University, when they build it, and I'll warrant that the new generation of natives will know better than to get in the way of the band wagon of Anglo-Saxon progress and decency."

President Tucker paid a handsome compliment to journalism in his baccalaureate sermon at Dartmouth, and incidentally took occasion to protest against the idea that journalism consists merely of purveying the news: "I do not accept the idealized statement of Lord Rosebery, who would eliminate the editorial page from the newspaper. When the journalist has the truth of the fact in his possession and has given it to us, his professional work has just begun. He is to interpret and apply the current fact. He is to use it according to his insight for the development of public sentiment. The professional value of journalism lies in opinions as well as in facts. A newspaper must have a policy if it would satisfy the professional demands upon journalism. The journal of opinions, fair, consistent, urgent opinions, is still the journal of influence."

Walter W. Flint, a weather observer, Concord, N. H., gives out some interesting figures as to the present phenomenal dryness. During the month of June, rain fell on eight days to the amount of 1.04 inches. The rainfall of June, 1898, was 3.10 inches, and the average of the last 4 Junes is 3.20. The precipitation of .32 of an inch is the smallest May precipitation on the records of the New England section of the weather bureau. The total precipitation for April, May and June, 2.55 inches, greatest precipitation for these three months was in 1857, 14.87 inches; in 1878, 13.66 inches, and in 1847, 14.66. Before this year the smallest records were in 1869, 0.17 inches; in 1873, 4.00 inches; and in 1880, 5.07 inches. The average is 9.25 inches. The total precipitation of the year thus far is 13.38 inches. That of the first six months of 1898 was 20.30 inches. The average is 18.45 inches.

It is easy to charge intemperance upon the people of Maine, or any other state, but we do not believe the preacher in Portland was justified, when, on Sunday, he declared that 50 per cent. of the citizens of Portland used liquor despite the many years of the prohibitory law. He said that the liquor traffic is "tremendously entrenched in Portland" by reason of the enormous demand, the political influence exerted by the saloon-men, practically sufficiently strong to insure their protection in the business, and because the traffic is associated intimately with other lines of business. He said that a minister recently went to an official and asked him to enforce the law. He replied: "It may surprise you to learn that you are the only one who has asked me to enforce the prohibitory law, and it may surprise you still more to learn that many of our best citizens have come to me and asked me not to enforce it." There is intemperance of speech as well as drink, and false charges always react to the injury of a reform.

THINK! THINK! THINK!

Asking a well known authority the cause for the apparent indifference touching certain grave questions, his reply was, "Because men do not think." In the multiplicity of books, papers, periodicals and helps pouring in on every hand the danger of losing grasp of the main question and working the problem to a final issue led to the answer given. To such an extent has this been carried that the magazines most largely sought are those which present in most condensed form the epitome of current thought and events. Instead of inspiring thought these serve to check by presenting concrete conclusions. The man with a single weekly newspaper thinks as he labors, works out the problems presented and becomes fixed in his individual conclusions. Under such conditions judgment is slowly formed but when so formed it stands.

Under present conditions there is danger that the magnitude of the questions confronting may overwhelm. At the same time the only hope for future success lies in the well digested thought of no soldiers, as I can conceive of one wherein policemen, jailers, executioners, judges, lawyers, physicians and nurses

Keenness of vision and alertness of mind are necessary to go in advance of the strong arm and earnest will, and the farmer who thinks most is he who grasps most of the situation. In the years there has come a multiplication of pests which destroy and no formula for their destruction can be safely applied by an unthinking mind. So complicated has this one question become that a knowledge of the life habits of this myriad of pests becomes absolutely necessary. Beyond that is the demand for thought, that it is a clearer insight may be obtained into the why and how, that these agents may be controlled without risk or damage to human life. So, too, the housewife, as she toils for dear ones, must be clearly conscious that social life and the drift to great centres combine to break in upon the simplicity of the home, the disturb the ordinary channels and require that she, too, think more sharply as she works, in order that the sweet home life and influence may continue to hold to the higher lines of service right at hand.

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"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

The Doctor Says:

"I have tried calomel and all the remedies that are now in use by the profession. Still you are not cured. When I was a boy, my mother used to give me 'L. F.' Atwood's Bitters. One or two doses invariably cured. Our druggists always keeps them. Get a bottle, and I know you'll be all right when I come again."

They cost 25 cents only. See that he gives you the right kind, the "L. F." Avoid imitations.

REPORT of the Committee of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Augusta, in the State of Maine, at the close of business, June 30th, 1899.

RESOURCES
Loans and discounts \$452,409.01
Warrants, securities and unsecured 1,462.53
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 125,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits 25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds 25,015.67
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents) 107,500.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents) 5,791.03
Deposited with agents 11,558.73
Checks and other cash items 6,256.88
Notes of other National Banks 12,989.66
Fractional paper currency, nickels, dimes, quarters 106.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Legal tender notes 22,029.30
Redemption fund 1,000.00
Total 502,465.85
Liabilities
Capital stock paid in \$250,000.00
Capital fund 60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 25,640.33
National Bank notes outstanding 110,770.00
Due to National Banks 1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check 300,026.36
Certificates of deposit 100,000.00
United States deposits 100,000.00
Total \$801,465.85

STATE OF MAINE, COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.

S. H. Higham, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. HIGHAM, Cashier,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of July, 1899.

W. W. BOOTHRY, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

OSCAR HOLWAY, LENDALL FITCOMB, Directors.

JAMES W. NORTH,

Kennebec Steamboat Company.

For Boston

SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Daily Service Except Sundays.

COMMUNING Monday, June 19, 1899, except Sunday, at 1:30, Hallowell at 2:00 P. M., connecting with steamers which call daily, except Sunday, at 1:30, Portland at 3:30 P. M., 4:30, 5:30, Bath and Popham Beach 7 P. M.

Fares between Augusta, Hallowell, Bath and Popham Beach \$1.75; round trip \$3.00; Augusta \$1.50, round trip \$2.50; Bath and Popham Beach \$1.25, round trip \$2.00.

ALLEN PARTRIDGE, Augusta, Jas. B. DRAKE, Pres. & Gen. M.

PARIS GREEN, Insect Powders, White Part-Ridge Old Reliable Drug Store, 21 P. Augusta.

IF YOU WANT...

Ranges, Furnaces, Cutlery, Pumps or General Hardware,

...CALL ON...

A. D. WARD, AUGUSTA.

WANTED

A well cultivated, compact, self supporting farm of 75 to 175 acres, well divided as to till land, pasture, and woodland, on main traveled roads. Buildings must be adequate and in good repair. Not worn out or about to fall down. Must be well equipped with implements that do not give full particulars of property, the nearest railway station and the lowest price. T. H. Maine Farmer.

MEADOW KING.

Reaps in stock. Early orders promptly filled. FRED ATWOOD, Whitterport, Me.

GOOD FOR

MACHINES & WHEELS.

The Sperry Manufacturing Co. has

the best reliable

DRUG STORE,

21 P. Augusta.

Classified Ads.

N. B. Hereafter, Sale, Want and Exchange advertisements will be accepted in the general head at one cent a word, and will be given a choice position.

No display advertisement, or stock cuts, will be inserted in this department.

Post must invariably be in advance.

MEADOW KING.

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NECK OR NOTHING.

By JEANNETTE H. WALWORTH.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Author.]

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER III.

Surprise and perplexity seized upon the very brutes in her kingdom when Manager Martin's wife forgot to pull the rope to the big plantation bell precisely as the harsh voiced clock on her dining room mantelpiece struck the hour of noon.

Duke, the overseer's favorite sette, as spokesman for his less privileged companions, got up from his recomposed posture on the lowest step, stalked toward her and looked into her face with reproachful solemnity.

The occurrence was actually without precedent. There was no room for error on his part, for he had been educated by years of practical experience into a knowledge of the fact that when that clock struck 12 it was Mrs. Martin's imperious duty to seize the big rope fastened to the big clapper of the big plantation bell, planted on a post at the end of her front gallery, and set the bell into reverberant activity.

In immediate consequence of which the silent and deserted quarter lot would become the arena of an activity thoroughly agreeable to Duke's degraded social instincts.

Mules burdened with loose jingling trace chains and whistling blowboys, would trot cheerfully through the lot, requiring no spur, in the direction of the cribs, piled high with their noonday allowance of fodder or sweet smelling peat hay. From the throats of 100 clumsy mud and earth chimneys the smoke of culinary preparation would ascend together, floating lazily over the waving plumes of the China trees that formed a long green avenue between the two rows of cabins. Responsive to the pungent odor of frying bacon and boiling mustard "greens," Duke's delicate nostrils would quiver appreciatively.

From his superior position on the gallery of the overseer's house he could take in all this delightful midday stir without detraction from his own dignity. The crowning delight, however, the one in which he was himself most immediately concerned, was the homecoming of Manager Martin and "the baby."

No leisurely dalliance before meal time, no luxuriant refreshment of person before assembling at table, would intervene between the home coming of the overseer and the boys and dinner. Duke himself was not more indifferent to such troublesome exertions. A hasty hand washing at the tin basin, which could be seen of all men, on its shelf on the front gallery; brief, brisk conflict with the coarse roller towel, whose renewal was one of Mrs. Martin's Sabbath day ceremonies, and Overseer Martin, fresh and rosy, would be "ready for grub."

Perhaps, after all, Duke's interest in Mrs. Martin's punctuality was self seeking. Reasoning from cause to effect, according to his lights, if no bell rope was pulled no dinner would ensue. He raised his soft brown eyes reproachfully to his mistress' face and sighed abundantly. Translated:

"What could the woman be thinking about?"

Mrs. Martin, with her stoutly booted feet planted on the round of one chair, the amplitude of her blue cotton skirt completely obscuring another, was acting in a manner for which Duke could find no precedent.

She was shelling beans. Dried beans that rattled from the blunt extremities of her active fingers in resounding volleys into a tin pan firmly clasped by her two knees. She was getting the dry beans ready for the seed bags in "the madam's storeroom" up at the big house.

Duke knew perfectly well the significance of that succulent hailstorm. He was familiar with the procession of industries that marched through the months, but he had never before known the dried limas to affect his mistress so obviously.

Five more precious, unreclaimable minutes lapsed, and Duke ventured upon a second protest. Laying his long pointed nose delicately on the plump arm from which Mrs. Martin had rolled back her blue calico sleeve, he sniffed suggestively.

The touch of his cold nozzle seared his brief attention, but only increased his perplexity. He was not unused to being made a confidant of when his master and the boys were afraid, and when his mistress turned her troubled blue eyes in his direction he assured her in advance of his full sympathy by dignified exhibition of his handsome tail.

"Your master and me have made a mistake, Duke, a terrible bad mistake, and I don't see any way out of the mess. That's what's perturbing me. We'd better us lef' well 'ough alone, Duke, but we didn't have the sense to see it at the right time."

Wiping her fingers free from the stains of pea pods, she reverently lifted an imperial photograph from where it had been propped against the back of the chair in front of her.

"This is her picture, Duke, your little Miss Eliza's, that used to pull your ears mos' out by the roots, and you never even snapped 'em! It's her name now, like it was spelled with a double ee. How Martin laughed when she wrote us word how to pronounce our own child's name! But I reckon she's outgrown you, Duke, along with the old name. You used to watch over her mighty good, old boy, whenever I laid her down on the risin sun quilt she used to think the world and all on. When the pink crepe myrtle was shading the sun from her pretty eyes and the risin sun was just under her fat little fingers and you-a curled up high her, I could go up't big house, if need be, and stay hours with an easy mind."

Mrs. Martin sighed ponderously and flecked a grain of dust from the smooth surface of the picture. "I was sorry when the wind blew the pink myrtle tree down, Duke, 'cause we always called it Liza's tree. The rising sun is packed away in the press right now. Its colors is as bright as when I put it on the gallery floor for you and baby to romp on, but you're a sight older than you was then. Duke, and I reckon she's outgrown you along with lots of other things. It's eight years, Duke, goin on nine, since I give my Liza up because they all said I had outgrown it." With a certain fierce regret she tapped the smooth oval cheek of the photograph with her work roughened finger.

"We've done you a wrong, Liza, we can't never undo. We've sent you off and made a lady of you, and we hadn't oughter done no such thing. It's her doin's, all hers."

Mrs. Martin shook her fist vindictively in direction of the governor's mansion, whose gleaming white walls, surrounded by clustering gardens and orchards, were just visible from where she sat.

The odor of scorching meat smote upon her nostrils. Duke lifted up his voice in a howl of reproach. The din was burning up and no summons had yet been sounded on the big bell. She came back to the sordid requirements of the hour with a violent start that sent the remainder of the beans, pods and all, into the pan like a rattle of musketry.

"Good God! It's nigher 1 than 12. That picture's got me all upset—plum' outdone!"

By way of remedying the irremediable, Mrs. Martin gave the bell pull two or three startling, vigorous jerks before proceeding to examine the incendiary dinner.

Son from out a cloud of dust, amid mighty clatter of hoofs and trace chains, to the discordant accompaniment of yelping curs and hissing geese, Manager Martin's broad shoulders and florid face appeared. He was carrying his coarse straw hat in his hand and mopping his moist forehead with a dubious bandana handkerchief.

For the first time in her married life Mrs. Martin regarded her husband critically.

"How would he strike Liza?"

Everything in her microcosm was beginning to revolve about that test question. As he galloped past her point of view, conscientiously minded to see that the brutes had their feed before he enjoyed his own, she challenged his attention by waving her blue cotton apron vigorously at him.

"Don't stay long at the lot, Eben. I'm in a hurry for you."

Across the clatter of hoofs, the yelping of curs and hissing of geese a clear, wholesome laugh floated to her.

"You rung that bell like you was in a hurry. Consult the shaddders."

She consulted the shadows. Eben had always told her when she had any doubts about the harsh voiced clock that had been her mentor for 15 years to consult the shadows about the roots of two sentinel China trees that flanked the front steps. If the shadows were "plumb round," she was to ring. The shadows were slanting toward the cart.

"It's the picture. It got me all flustered up."

With this apology for herself to her she went up and made ready for "the old man" and the boys with a great ado over her bone handled cutlery while her heavy queenliness plates, all of which suddenly inspired her with an intense scorn of their clumsy coarseness. "How would they strike Liza?"

With spiteful emphasis she smoothed the wrinkles out of the red checkered tablecloth that never had shown such suspicious marks of hard usage as it did today, looked at with her newborn distrust of all her possessions. A few grease spots, more or less, wouldn't "feaze the old man" nor the boys, but she wouldn't wonder if Liza had forgot how to eat off a red tablecloth, and like as not she was used to napkins every day.

Her preparations were still incomplete when Duke put his shining face through the open window nearest to the roller towel, which was just then in active service.

"Short 'lowance of time for grub, Becky. How come you to forget us? Never knowed you do it before."

"I've been flustered all mornin, Eben—at least ever since Dan fetch'd the mail home."

"Mail? Anything wrong with Strong?"

"Strong's all right, for anything I want to the contrary. It's about Liza, old man."

"Well?"

There was a sharp note of anxiety in the loud, fresh voice. Strong and Eliza were the objects about which all the family pride and homage revolved. "She's sent her picture home, Eben. Here it is. What do you think of it?"

With gingersly deference the overseer took the imperial photograph into his freshly scoured hands, first making sure

she was tying the rumped strings of a green gingham sunbonnet.

By passing the backs of them carefully down his trouser legs, not moisture could possibly cling to them. His wife stood silently at his elbow, gazing wistfully at the white threshold, delicately featured face of the disconcerting picture. The overseer's long and silent inspection culminated in a prolonged whistle of amazement.

"That our girl! That our little Eliza I used to take afond on the pommel of my saddle! You're foolin me, Becky! Why, this here's the picture of a queen. She looks like a young empress."

"She does, indeed. That's what's pesterin me."

"Pesterin you?"

"Yes. What are we goin to do with a queen in this hole, Martin? Look at that slim white neck of hers and that round bit of a waist. She's a lady, Eben, from her party waves falling over her head down to the tips of her toes, which we can't see in the picture."

Eben was still studying the fair, unfamiliar face of his only daughter. The overseer's long and silent inspection culminated in a prolonged whistle of amazement.

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less framework, the sordid environment of the home to which Eliza Martin was coming back. It softened, but could not conceal its unloveliness.

Higher still it had to climb before it could pierce the leafy crowns of the orange trees and the laurentias that sheltering arms about the stately white pillared house, whose lonely occupants were looking forward eagerly to the home coming of Adrien Strong.

CHAPTER V.

There come moments to every sentient being when the soul's crying need for sympathy, its demand for audience of a nearer and more palpable ear than the ear of the invisible One, presses with imperious importunity, when the temptation to examine the workings and the conclusions of one's own consciousness by the light of outside criticism waxes too strong to be withstood.

That being is fortunate who in the moment of the heart's indiscretion finds an auditor at once discreet and courageous.

Strong Martin's moment of temptation came to him when to the impenetrable darkness of his doubt shadowed and perplexed consciousness was superimposed the dense physical darkness of a starless midnight, when he and Seth apparently had the whole world to themselves, without in the least knowing what to do with it. When Canopus, all its spirit blue and diamond, brightness eclipsed, stretched black and limitless over their unsheathed heads, seeming to touch the dark crowns of the tall trees that closed in about them, erect and shadowy sentinels guarding the small clearing known as Nevitt's Landing.

He and Seth were waiting for the boat that was to bring Liza home.

Much anxious thought and careful preparation had been expended in anticipation of that momentous event. Mrs. Strong had gone the length of proffering her own horses and carriage, with Dolbear, the highly accomplished coachman at the mansion, thrown in. The offer had traveled from the big house to the overseer's house in company with a huge bunch of heliotrope in fragrant bloom.

Strong, as spokesman for the family, had declined the offer with a promptness that bordered on ungraciousness.

By reason of his college training and consequent superior knowledge of the world, Strong had stepped immediately into a sort of domestic dictatorship pressed upon him by the loving suffrages of the whole family. That matter of the governor's coach he had settled crisply.

"No, we do not want it, mother. Let my sister begin aright. She is coming home to us, not to the people up at the mansion. She has been kept in the dark long enough. The wagon that takes you into town is quite good enough to bring your daughter out of it. She might as well learn from the word 'go' that she belongs to an entirely different class of people from the Strongs."

Seth nodded his shaggy head approvingly at each period. "Barrin a sort of savage snap in your voice, Strong. I'm with you, boy, straight through. I like to hear such good, hard horse sense from the lips of him we was 'feared would come home spilted for ev'rything but books. You're gettin' hol' uv things by the right end, boy, and I'll back you up in it."

He further signified his entire approval of Strong's independent attitude by a vigorous slap on his shoulders, then went off whistling softly to see that the two man wagon was nicely swept out and to select a pair of reliable animals.

The longer he pondered Strong's peculiarly acrid way of talking about the people at the big house the more perplexed he grew. He mentally resolved to "get it all out of the boy" while they should be waiting for the boat, which was sure to be late that evening.

GEORGE F. EVANS,
Vice Pres. & General Manager.
F. BOOTHBY Gen'l Pass. & Tickets Ag't.
June 25, 1899.

This I Will Do!

I will pay \$100 reward for any case of colic, horse ail, curbs, splints, knotted cords, or similar trouble, that

Tuttle's Elixir

will not cure. It is the veterinary wonder of the age, and every stable should have a bottle always on hand. Locates lameness when applied by remaining moist on the part affected.

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DR. S. A. TUTTLE,
Tuttle's Family Elixir, cures
all diseases of animals, Pains, etc. Samples
and Spanish needles, Pains, etc. Samples
mailed free for three 2-cent stamps
or postage. Fifty cents buys either Elixir
or medicine. All will be sent direct on receipt
of price. Particulars free.

O. B. GOVE,
Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Prop'r.
27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect June 26, 1899.

ROB BANGOR: Leave Portland, 12.40, 15.15, 19.00 P.M., 12.55 (night), and 7.20 A.M. Sundays only; via Brunswick and Augusta, 11.30 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 4.15 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; Winthrop: leave Brunswick, 12.15 A.M., 11.39 and 2.20 P.M., 8.15 A.M., Sunday's only; via Rockland, 1.15 P.M., 4.15 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; Augusta, 12.12 (noon), 2.45 P.M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 11.25 and 11.10 P.M.; leave Portland, 12.45 and 11.10 P.M.; leave Portland, 1.15 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Augusta, 1.35 and 2.50 P.M., 6.15 P.M., 9.30 P.M.; via Rockland, 1.25 and 2.35 P.M., 5.30 and 6.45 P.M.; leave Skowhegan, 1.10 A.M., 12.50 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.;留下 Waterville, 2.25, 3.25 and 6.05 P.M.; leave Farmington, 4.30 P.M. and 10.00 A.M.; 1.30, 2.30 and 4.30 P.M.; 7.30 P.M.

ST. JOHN AND AROOSTOOK RAILROAD: Leave Bangor, 12.45 P.M., 1.15 P.M., 4.15 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; via Rockland, 1.15 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; via Ellsworth and Mt. Desert Ferry and Bar Harbor, 15.05 and 9.15 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 4.30 P.M., and 7.30 P.M.; via Ellsworth and Mt. Desert Ferry and Bar Harbor, 15.05 and 9.15 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 4.30 P.M., and 7.30 P.M.; via Ellsworth and Mt. Desert Ferry and Bar Harbor, 15.05 and 9.15 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 4.30 P.M., and 7.30 P.M.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WA.
W. A. TUTTLE, Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 12.45 P.M.; leave Houston, 8.35 A.M. and 2.10 P.M.; via 4.35 P.M., 5.15 P.M.; leave Vicksburg, 5.45 A.M. and 8.45 P.M.; leave Vicksburg, 5.45 A.M. and 8.45 P.M.; leave New Orleans, 6.15 P.M.; leave Vicksburg, 5.45 A.M. and 8.45 P.M.; leave Vicksburg, 5.45 A.M. and 8.45 P.M.; leave Buckport, 8.15 A.M., 10.15 P.M.; leave Augusta, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M., 1.30, 3.05, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 P.M.; leave Rockland, 1.15 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Farmington, 11.30 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Skowhegan, 1.10 A.M., 12.50 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Waterville, 2.25, 3.25 and 6.05 P.M.; leave Farmington, 8.25 A.M., 2.30 P.M., 4.30 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Skowhegan, 8.10 A.M., 12.50 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 11.25 and 11.10 P.M.; leave Portland, 1.15 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Augusta, 1.35 and 2.50 P.M., 6.15 P.M., 9.30 P.M.; via Rockland, 1.25 and 2.35 P.M., 5.30 and 6.45 P.M.; leave Skowhegan, 1.10 A.M., 12.50 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.;留下 Waterville, 2.25, 3.25 and 6.05 P.M.; leave Farmington, 8.25 A.M., 2.30 P.M., 4.30 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Skowhegan, 8.10 A.M., 12.50 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 11.25 and 11.10 P.M.; leave Portland, 1.15 P.M., 4.03 P.M., 7.30 P.M.

The morning and afternoon trains from Augusta and from Rockland, via Lewiston, run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Lewiston, and between Gardiner, Bath and Lewiston, for time of which, as well as of trains not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters of stations and other notices of time. Table Folder will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

GEORGE F. EVANS,
Vice Pres. & General Manager.
F. BOOTHBY Gen'l Pass. & Tickets Ag't.
June 25, 1899.

AUGUSTA Safe Deposit
AND TRUST CO.

Opera House Block,
Augusta, Me.

TRUSTEES.

J. MANCHESTER, ATTENDER, PHR.
EDWIN C. BODDIE, NATHAN W. COLE,
W. H. GANNETT, CHAS. H. WHITIS,
D. M. HEATH, J. T. HOBSON,
J. LYMAN, W. SCOTT HILL,
GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
H. A. RANDOLPH, G. HOWARD E. BODDIE,
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Deposits Received Subject to Check and
INTEREST PAID ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

In Savings Department, interest paid
QUARTERLY at the rate of 4 per cent.
per annum on Deposits remaining THREE
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AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Deposits, April 10, 1897, \$6,044,254.83.
Surplus, \$420,000.

TRUSTEES.

J. H. MANLEY, LENDALL TITCOM,
C. L. CORNISH, E. F. PARrott,
TREBY JOHNSON.

Deposits are placed on interest the first
of February, and interest paid on the
first of February and in the month of
February.

Interest paid or credited in account on
the first day of February and August.

Deposits, April 10, 1897, \$6,044,254.83.
Surplus, \$420,000.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!

Do you desire to secure hundreds of sample
of the agricultural papers, magazines,
newspapers, and periodicals of the
United States? We have the latest
improved farm implements and
machinery, and keep posted upon new
and improved methods of husbandry,
and your name with ten cents in silver,
and we will insert the same in the American
Farmer, and send it to all the leading
farmers in the United States to publishers,
merchants, and manufacturers. You will get
more sample papers than any other paper
for the same amount of money. We want
every farmer's name in the American
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Grange News.

Maine State Grange.

State Master,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
Secretary,
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer,
ELIJAH COOT, Vassalboro.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
HORACE E. BROWN, Auburn.
L. W. JOHN DEXTER
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.
BOYD REAMCE, East Eddington.
Grange Gatherings.

July 29—Penobscot Fomona, Orrington.
Aug. 9—Kennebec Fomona, Manchester.
Aug. 2—Androscoggin Fomona, E. Hebron.

At the last meeting of Manchester grange before the vacation was held, a good number were present. One candidate was instructed in the third and fourth degrees, a good programme was presented, a very interesting paper was read by Mrs. A. W. Batchelder of Winthrop grange.

WALDO COUNTY GRANGE MEETING.

A very large and interesting meeting at Waldo County Fomona was held June 23d, with Northern Light grange, Winterport. Fifteen granges were represented and every officer present. Penobscot was well represented; a class of ten was instructed in the fifth degree. Remarks for good of the order were made by J. F. Wilson, H. White, Clements, J. Ellis, B. F. Foster, L. Jones and D. Dyer. Recession was then taken. The afternoon session was opened with music by the choir. The address of welcome was given by Dora White, and the response by H. R. Dawson. The topic, "Taxation in Maine being unequal and unjust, What is the Duty of the Patrons of Husbandry in relation to It?" was ably discussed by Frank Porter, H. R. Dawson, J. Ellis, J. Wilson, L. W. Hammons, L. Durham and D. Dyer. Bro. Dawson told where some of the money went to that we pay for taxes; also how some of the men that are sent to the legislature are induced to vote for bills that increase the taxes. He said we must talk up the matter in the granges and unite on the best man, regardless of party, and before we elect him, make him promise to stand by the farmers. The discussion was quite interesting and the time for closing the question came altogether too soon. The literary entertainment was as follows: Music by choir; essay by Willard Ferguson; song by Sister Porter; recitation, Nora Nealey; declamation by Chas. Smith; recitation by Mary Clements; declamation, Josiah Addington; song by George Clements, a man 85 years old.

The next meeting will be with Frederick Ritchie grange, Waldo, August 15th, with the following programme: Opening exercises; conferring fifth degree; report of granges; appointment of committees; noon recess; music; address of welcome by Ethel Staples; responses by L. W. Hammons; topic, "Which is the more Profitable, to utilize the Hay on the Farm, or Sell it at \$1 per ton?" to be opened by J. G. Harding; remainder of the programme to be furnished by Frederick Ritchie grange.

C. A. LEVANSELLER.

For the Maine Farmer.

GRANGE QUESTIONS.

The quarterly bulletin has issued questions for June upon three heads. First, dormancy in the grange; second, why so highly respected; third, its leading features and their relative importance. It was designed to carry this subject through June but it seems to me that the headings are so nearly related that they can be considered as one topic and upon one evening.

In regard to dormancy, I think the blame may be about equally divided between officers and members, although leaders of the order, both past and present, have been sharply criticized by the grange press. The earnest work of the officers can accomplish much but when that is added the faithful, conscientious work of all the members, then the danger of such a grange becoming dormant is indeed slight. When we consider why the grange should be honored and respected now, we should look about us and see what it has done in the past to merit this respect. It is the universal testimony that the community which supports a grange is far in advance of places where none exists. We heard in our Fomona recently that a travelling salesman passing through the state could always tell where he was in the territory of a grange. The people were more intelligent, more refined. Again when we wish our voices heard in the halls of legislation, concentrated effort will bring it about. We are a vast number of people working together for the same purpose, overcoming the same obstacles, developing a better and higher manhood and womanhood, enhancing the comforts and attractions of our homes and maintaining inviolate our laws. The public is bound to respect such an order. It appeals to all that is noblest and best within us, and cannot be too highly valued.

The grange is a power in the land and is rightly recognized as such. Its real value is in its social and educational work, in the growth of character and the development of manhood and womanhood among its members. It is the thought power of the grange that gives it force and standing in a community and makes its influence felt in legislative halls. The origin of the order is attributed to Mr. O. H. Kelley, a native of Boston, who in 1860, being connected with the department of agriculture was commissioned by President Johnson to travel through the south and report upon their agricultural and mineral sources. He found such a state of depression and dissatisfaction among the farmers that he conceived the idea that

a system of cooperation or an association similar to Odd Fellows or Masons might be formed with advantage among the disaffected agriculturists. Mr. William Saunders, of the department of agriculture, assisted him and the name chosen was Patrons of Husbandry, and each branch was called a grange, the French word for farm. In April, '74, the order comprised 1,500,000 members. Its advantages are educational, cooperative and progressive and are so closely allied to each other to make discrimination between their interests, no easy matter. The grange is maintained for social and economic purposes and should not assume any political or sectarian functions.

M. H. AIKEN.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Bro. Leavitt of the weekly *Manchester N. H. Union*, hits a head when he sees it and the following touches a question needing ventilation:

Just as soon as a boy gets old enough to write a "piece of composition" for the teacher, he thinks he is old enough to instruct the farmers in regard to their work, and the habit of writing on this subject continues with him and spreads among his sisters, and grange essays and newspaper articles are all flavored with this theme. While farmers are working five hours more in a day than most other classes they are accused of neglecting their business. These complaints nearly all follow the same tune and were originally founded on the experience of the country merchant who loans over his counter chatting with his customers six out of each ten hours that he is in his store and, without reflecting that he has had perhaps twenty callers and that they do not come more than once a week each, he thinks they must be a lazy set to have so much time to talk with him.

This old form of abuse has gradually and in part given way to the senseless gabble about "business principles," "lack of system," etc. They are continually yelping at the heels of the farmer because he does not know just how much every thing he produces has cost him in cash value. Yet that is something that never can be known very nearly. He puts the seed into the soil, tends the plant and gathers the crop, but he cannot tell whether the plant fed on the fertility that he applied with his manure pile or on what was in the soil when he bought the farm. All the education he could pick up in a lifetime would not enable him to know in the spring just how much manure would be needed by each crop nor how much would remain in the soil for the next crop if there was a surplus applied. He cannot tell how much rain there will be to dissolve the plant food now when it has come.

This meeting was held in the hall of Star of Progress grange. This grange was organized in 1874, and has the name of Mr. Nelson Ham, who was one of the first masters of the State grange, upon its charter. Mrs. A. R. Fletcher is now master. The hall has recently been refitted throughout, is in excellent condition and makes a fine home for the grange meetings. The ladies of the grange furnished a dinner for all present.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN WALDO COUNTY.

The series of farmers' institutes arranged for the northern part of Waldo county closed with one at West Winterport, Thursday. The meeting Tuesday, at Unity, was not very fully attended, farmers in that locality being very busy drawing hay to the station for shipment, the recent rise in this article having put a decided activity into the market. There were people present, however, from quite a number of towns, all of whom appeared to be interested in the subjects as presented.

In the morning Sec. McKeen delivered his lecture on "The Growing and Handling of Farm Crops." This subject drew out quite a good many questions from the audience, notably those from Mr. Thompson in relation to the application of farm manures. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that it was decided better to plow manure in, particularly for crop crops.

In the afternoon Prof. Gowell delivered his lecture on "Breeding for Beef and the Dairy." This lecture was followed by many questions, Mr. Daniel Dyer asking if feeding animals in foul air did not have a tendency to pollute the milk. Mr. Gowell answered that it certainly did, and that many times the trouble from various foods like silage, turnips, or any other somewhat strong flavored and quite palatable foods comes from the fact that the animals are confined and the milk drawn from them in which is heavily laden with the fumes of the foods. Impure air is certainly a great detriment to the production of a fine article of milk or butter. Quite a little discussion followed as to the relative merits of the different breeds of animals, Prof. Gowell answering questions along this line by saying that it all depended upon the purpose for which the animals were to be used; that the breeds and types should be chosen with that end in view, and that the best of each should be sought.

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In the evening Secy McKeen spoke on "Farmers' Opportunities," and was followed by Mr. Willis A. Luce, who spoke at some length on the "Growing of Strawberries," giving directions in relation to the preparation and cultivation of the ground, and the setting and care of the plants, together with the varieties that would be most likely to thrive in that locality. Mr. Luce closed his remarks with an earnest appeal to those present to see to it that their families were provided with an abundance of this best of all fruits, saying that it required but little extra labor, really the only essential thing being care and forethought and a desire to succeed. Mr. Luce was followed by Mr. Joseph Ellis, the member of the board, in a few remarks giving his experience in growing cucumbers for the Boston market. Mr. Ellis named the growing of this plant as one of the opportunities by which the income of the farm might be increased, saying that he had succeeded in securing more than \$100 from one acre of land planted to cucumbers. He outlined his method of planting, the hills five feet apart each way, the ground was liberally fertilized with farm dressing and an application of about 400 pounds of commercial superphosphate to the acre. About 30 acres of cucumbers are planted in his immediate vicinity the present season.

The farmer has a flock of poultry running about his place getting a good share of their living from grass in the doorway and insects in the field. Must charge them with insects caught or give them credit for catching them? Who can tell if his figures are correct in either case? The farmer is very much like other men in one respect; he has but one lifetime to pass here, and he must have something to eat all the time. Therefore he cannot follow the course mapped out for him by those who forget these unfortunate facts in connection with his situation. He cannot spend a lifetime studying theory and then have time to get a fortune in practicing it. When they compare agriculture with other sciences they forget or more likely never knew, that making boots, sawing boards, preaching sermons and dealing out pills can all be done by certain rules which will apply to many cases alike, while nearly every move of the farmer is an experiment.

A grange essay which we have just been reading contains this:

"It is not extravagant to say that no other business in the whole range of human occupation is conducted with such utter disregard of true business methods as farming. Therefore, I contend that a thorough business education is one of the indispensable requisites for the successful farmer. While it is of the utmost importance that a farmer should have a thorough, all round education, that he should be an intelligent man of affairs, and that he should be a thorough business man, applying to his occupation all the accuracy and good judgment required in any other calling, yet the third phase of his education which I may call professional or technical training, is not less important."

As an offset to this, we heard in during the recent political campaign in this state that a man who has been successful in his own business was not a good public official; the inference being that such a man would be narrow minded, having his abilities all developed in one direction and not broad enough in his views to do justice or plan to the best advantage in all cases. People must weigh these two ideas for themselves.

The farmer needs education. He de-

serves all the pleasure he can get from it, and he can make it more widely and continually useful than any other man. But just as long as our common schools are run by machinery and the cranks turned by people who are under instructions to turn so many times for a grain, and have no judgment or discretion about the material being operated on, and the machines are gauged and kept in running order by the agents of book-publishers, and children are made to waste their school days memorizing every thing that the books contain and the whole of it leading their minds away from productive industry of any kind and leaving them to come to the inevitable conclusion that the education they are being stuffed with places them above menial labor, as long, we say, as these conditions exist, just so long the mass of the people who have been subjected to this dwarfing process come out from the schools and find that they are a pack of educated imbeciles and must go to work for a living after all and have no preparation for such a course, they will have no heart to dive into the mysteries of agricultural science. They are mentally tired and sore, worn out by the long drill on subjects in which they were too young to have any interest. What we need is an educational system that will begin at the bottom and continue along the lines of usefulness in which a large share of the people must sooner or later be interested, giving more mental and physical liberty than the present system, and allowing the more natural development of the individual so that the pupils in regard to what occupation is best suited to his tastes, and then give him an opportunity to make special preparation for it.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN WALDO COUNTY.

The series of farmers' institutes arranged for the northern part of Waldo county closed with one at West Winterport, Thursday. The meeting Tuesday, at Unity, was not very fully attended, farmers in that locality being very busy drawing hay to the station for shipment, the recent rise in this article having put a decided activity into the market. There were people present, however, from quite a number of towns, all of whom appeared to be interested in the subjects as presented.

This meeting was held in the hall of Star of Progress grange. This grange was organized in 1874, and has the name of Mr. Nelson Ham, who was one of the first masters of the State grange, upon its charter. Mrs. A. R. Fletcher is now master. The hall has recently been refitted throughout, is in excellent condition and makes a fine home for the grange meetings. The ladies of the grange furnished a dinner for all present.

The attendance at the institute at West Winterport was very large during the day and evening. Sec. McKeen spoke on the "Growing and Handling of Farm Crops" in the morning, and much interest was manifested in the silage question.

In the afternoon Prof. Gowell delivered his lecture on "Breeding for Beef and the Dairy." This subject drew out quite a good many questions from the audience, notably those from Mr. Thompson in relation to the application of farm manures. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that it was decided better to plow manure in, particularly for crop crops.

In the afternoon Prof. Gowell delivered his lecture on "Breeding for Beef and the Dairy."

In the evening Secy McKeen spoke on "Farmers' Opportunities," and was followed by Mr. Willis A. Luce, who spoke at some length on the "Growing of Strawberries," giving directions in relation to the preparation and cultivation of the ground, and the setting and care of the plants, together with the varieties that would be most likely to thrive in that locality. Mr. Luce closed his remarks with an earnest appeal to those present to see to it that their families were provided with an abundance of this best of all fruits, saying that it required but little extra labor, really the only essential thing being care and forethought and a desire to succeed. Mr. Luce was followed by Mr. Joseph Ellis, the member of the board, in a few remarks giving his experience in growing cucumbers for the Boston market. Mr. Ellis named the growing of this plant as one of the opportunities by which the income of the farm might be increased, saying that he had succeeded in securing more than \$100 from one acre of land planted to cucumbers. He outlined his method of planting, the hills five feet apart each way, the ground was liberally fertilized with farm dressing and an application of about 400 pounds of commercial superphosphate to the acre. About 30 acres of cucumbers are planted in his immediate vicinity the present season.

The farmer has a flock of poultry running about his place getting a good share of their living from grass in the doorway and insects in the field. Must charge them with insects caught or give them credit for catching them? Who can tell if his figures are correct in either case? The farmer is very much like other men in one respect; he has but one lifetime to pass here, and he must have something to eat all the time. Therefore he cannot follow the course mapped out for him by those who forget these unfortunate facts in connection with his situation. He cannot spend a lifetime studying theory and then have time to get a fortune in practicing it. When they compare agriculture with other sciences they forget or more likely never knew, that making boots, sawing boards, preaching sermons and dealing out pills can all be done by certain rules which will apply to many cases alike, while nearly every move of the farmer is an experiment.

A grange essay which we have just been reading contains this:

"It is not extravagant to say that no other business in the whole range of human occupation is conducted with such utter disregard of true business methods as farming. Therefore, I contend that a thorough business education is one of the indispensable requisites for the successful farmer. While it is of the utmost importance that a farmer should have a thorough, all round education, that he should be an intelligent man of affairs, and that he should be a thorough business man, applying to his occupation all the accuracy and good judgment required in any other calling, yet the third phase of his education which I may call professional or technical training, is not less important."

As an offset to this, we heard in during the recent political campaign in this state that a man who has been successful in his own business was not a good public official; the inference being that such a man would be narrow minded, having his abilities all developed in one direction and not broad enough in his views to do justice or plan to the best advantage in all cases. People must weigh these two ideas for themselves.

The farmer needs education. He de-

time it is evident that a larger number are preparing to destroy them if they do appear, also to spray with Bordeaux mixture for rust at its first coming. Since July 1st the light soils have felt the heat severely.

Corn.

Corn is backward, wanting the warmer nights of the present week as well as rain. Many fields in the dryer sections failed to start evenly, and while there is good color and size of stalk warmer days will send it forward more rapidly. The per cent. of yield must be considerably less than last year.

Grain.

Grain like grass has suffered for lack of moisture, being lighter in the western half and heavier in eastern portion of the state. Early sown is doing better that late.

Small Fruits.

Small fruits are doing well all over the state. The strawberry crop, now rapidly passing, has been one of the best ever harvested. Central and eastern Maine will far exceed the average.

Apples.

The apple prospect grows worse instead of better and save some early and fall varieties the yield will be extremely light. Here as elsewhere the eastern half of Maine promises the larger yield.

Pastures.

Pastures are holding out much better than expected and the flow of milk has been well sustained. Young stock is doing well and with a fair degree of moisture in July the growth of the year will practically be secured. It is doubtful if for 30 years there have been more young animals in the pastures of Maine than at the present time.

NOTES FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We are surely having a dry season, such as had no precedent for the last twenty years, and it has left its mark on the vegetable world. It is the weather for bugs and worms, also grasshoppers. The potato bugs are very numerous, but those who have tried the new destroyer, "bug death" say it stops them in a few hours, and does not injure vines like Paris green.

The hay crop will be very small, about one-half of a full crop. If the rains should come now, it is too late to help the crop. Cattle must be very cheap another fall, and old horses will be given away. The heat and dry weather have caused the apple crop to fall from the trees, and but a few will be left.

The summer campers are numerous on the many islands of our beautiful Lake Winnipesaukee, and up among the mountains and hills can be found the grange furnished a dinner for all present.

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